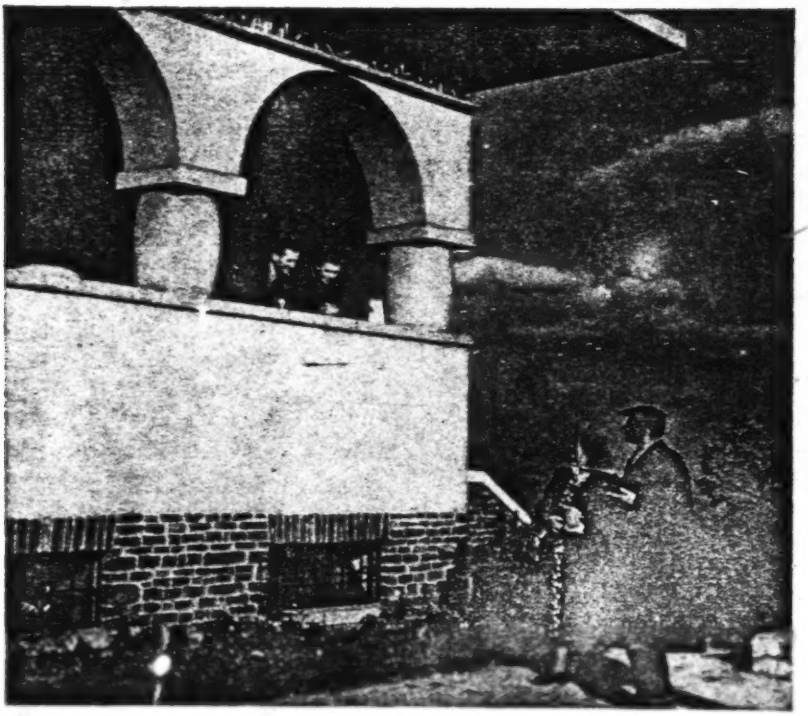
744 around the country offer free diagnosis and treatment to those not
164
[734] otherwise protected. Numerous sanatoria, some of them especially for children, function in different parts of the country. In 1949 there were 176 TB dispensaries in Hungary. Ambulant anti-TB units equipped with X-rays and laboratory facilities perform spot checks in dangerous areas. According to the government, TB mortality sank from 14.2 per 10,000 in 1938 to 8.9 per 10,000 in 1951.

444 In Hungary there is one pharmacy per every 6,000 inhabitants, but the pharmacies are heavily concentrated in the cities, so that in rural areas only towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants usually

278 have pharmacies. All reports from Hungary agree that since the end of World War II there has been a continuous shortage of medicine, the extent of which, however, is very difficult to establish.

743 The hospital situation in Hungary today is much worse than in the United States. A comparison of 1954 Hungarian figures with 1953 figures from the United States, where the hospital situation is still not adequate, shows that while in the U. there is one hospital bed for every 96 persons, the Hungarian figure is one bed for every 150 persons.



A resort hotel on Mount Liberty.

a peaceful life. Every time Jozsef Magyar comes to Budapest he pays a visit to the Gergelys. He can talk to them for hours about the growth and development of this new industrial town with its factory buildings and apartment houses, new blocks of houses, new streets where, two years ago, there were only swamps and empty fields.

743 Jozsef Magyar had recently been ill. His old rheumatism began to bother him again, and he had to keep to his bed for almost a month. He got better, but at the medical examination they found that he needed rest and sent him to Heviz, a mud-bath resort near Lake Balaton. Now he had come to say good-bye because he was leaving the next day for a two-week free rest-cure.